O'KELLY'S CAPTIVITY.

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THE ARMY! THE ARMY!

General Prim and "Boss" Tweed Compared.

A Manly View of Spanish

SANTANDER, Spain, June 23, 1873. It appears that my chances of "breathing the air of freedom" under the flag of the Spanish Republic are not much better than under the bandera of nigger-whipping Cuba. Probably it is due to a considerate care for my nervous well being, that I am not suddenly and unexpectedly let loose into the rarifled air of the new Federal Republic. This reflection has been forced on me by the position of

MY PRESENT DOMICILE. which consists of a suite of apartments, made up of a small chambre à coucher, un salon de lecture and une grande salle de promenade. A neighboring tanyard prevents the change of atmosphere from being too sudden, and prepares me gradually for the time, which I hope is not too far distant when the enjoyment of untainted air shall no onger be considered dangerous to my constitution. It will be a long time before I forget my

CUBAN QUARTERS. The day I was removed from the calaboose of the Cabaña, Mr. Springer, of the American Consulate, came to the door to see me, and as I wished to have evidence as to the exact state of that horrible den, I invited him to step in for a minute. He replied that he had rather not, and I told him I thought it contemptible in a man to fear death from asphixia. On this he became irreverent. He said "he did not care a d-n what I thought, the United States did not pay him to buy persume, and it would take at least five dollar's worth of eau de cologne to make him presentable in decent society if he crossed the threshold." This, to my mind, was an unwarrantable prejudice in a republican, and I told him so; but he became irreverent again, so for his soul's sake I allowed him to depart in I was especially anxious that the British Vice Consul, should come and inspect the calaboose where I was confined; but that gentleman, for reasons which, no doubt, he will be able to explain at the proper moment, took care not to visit me until the day before I was embarked for Spain, when I was in the comparatively princely quarters of Mr. Price. The Vice Consul was on two ecasions in the Cabaña, but, under the pretence that I was incommunicado, he avoided coming to see the calaboose. In all probability I should have been forced to make the voyage in company with the sick soldiers and the offscouring of the Spanish population of Cuba had it not been for the kindness of General Torpert, the American Consul General. Seeing myself abandoned by the representative of my government, I wrote to General Torbert asking him to interpose in my interest with the Captain General and obtain permission for me to travel first class at my own expense. After some difficulty this request, was acceded to, and I was spared many sufferings, mental and corporal. It is not my intention to give any extended description of my voyage, suffice it to say that it was monotonous and dreary in the extreme. Most of the cabin passengers were either officers or representatives of Havana merchants. A stranger would never have thought this, for, with the exception of about a dozen decent people, they were th most vulgar and vulgar-looking collection of human beings it has ever been my misfortune to fall ng. They looked for all the world like a crowd of horse-jockeys, prize-fighters' hangers-on, with a sprinking of tinkers and soldiers, and their conduct did not much belie their looks. Scarcely a day passed without something impertinent or irritating being addressed indirectly to me, and on one occasion "a gentleman and an officer" said at the table that the people who emigrated to the United States were the offscourings and thieves of Europe. This was going a little too far, and I

when he took it all back like a prudent man. I admit that it was very rude language, but then I do not well see what other course was left for me. Besides, this little incident had the advantage of preventing any more inconvenient remarks adressed in my direction.

felt myself called upon to tell him plainly that

Telegrams have been received from General Sickles and Mr. Layard, in which it is stated that the government is

BENEVOLENTLY INCLINED in my regard. This is certainly very pleasant to know; but there is nothing to indicate when the good will of the government may decide in restoring me to liberty. It is peculiarly annoying to be cooped up when one can hear from his window republican bands pouring forth the grand anthem, "Liberté, Liberté, Chérie," and one feels incline to be somewhat cynical and question the value of popular government. Still, I admit that the monent is an unpropitious one for the consideration of my case, as the new government is surrounded by all kinds of difficulties and dangers. It can, therefore, scarcely be expected to occupy itself with the griefs of an individual. There are moments when I reel serious alarm lest another sevolution should take place before my case has been settled. It is charitable to think that if Castelar were still in power my release would have been decided upon long before now, and for this reason I feel very much inclined to quarrel with the new

Yesterday the omeial PROCLAMATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC took place in this town, and I could hear the bands playing the "Marseillaise," to the accompaniment some musket shots. By climbing up to my window I was enabled also to catch a glimpse of the head gear of a company of federalists, who bore the new tri-color flag. It seems the federalists are reagived to 40 away with the old "hain and bacon,"

apon which the Spanish cavallers were wont to ast, with good reason, that "the sun never set." If, with the change of flag, the people can be got to look forward, instead of backward, in stily worship of past glory, there may be a brilliant and aonorable career yet in store for Spain. How these events may affect

CUBA is, perhaps, the point of most interest to the American reader, and to me the issue seems clear enough. Matters have just now arrived at that stage which renders the loss of Cuba inevitable. Either the federal Republic will be true to the principles upon which it has been founded and give to Cuba a home government or it will continue the war of extermination. Should the first resolution be taken much bloodshed and trouble may be avoided and the island continue for years nominally an integral part of Spain; it the latter, the chances of the republicans putting down the insurrection are still more remote than under the old system. It is to be supposed also that the American people will one day get tired of looking on at the slaughter of Americans by European hirelings. Very many in the United States are apt

THE CUBANS ARE AMERICANS, and that in the eyes of their butchers this is their chief crime. Even Spanish republicans can scarcely expect the United States to stand by while men, claiming liberty for themselves, shoot down Americans who claim the inalienable right of every man to freedom. On the other hand, should the present government be overthrown and a despotism established, it would become doubly the duty of the United States to interfere. I hope. therefore, that no time will be lost in completing the ships voted by Congress. If I see Pi y Margall before leaving Spain I intend to urge on him the wisdom of accepting Cespedes' offer-that the Spaniards should abandon Cuba and receive in exchange \$70,000,000 guaranteed by the United States. If this course were taken Spain could enter on the work of regeneration with every chance of a successful consummation of the work. The chief danger to the Republic springs from want of funds, and here is just the means of supplying that want. If Spain desires conquest and glory Africa is open to her, where her rule might be made really useful to civilization. No one would object to her extending her power over Morocco, which is one of the richest countries in the world, but almost wholly undeveloped under its present rulers. If the Spaniards do not take my advice they will regret it, for one of these days they will get a thorough "licking" and they will have neither Cuba nor the millions to console them.

I have already given some slight account of the "chivalrous" way in which the Havana authorities treated me, and there is very little temptation to ecur to so uninviting a subject. So far the treatment accorded to the imprisoned representatives of the free press by the Spanish Republic has certainly not been marked by any extraordinary consideration, vet it would be a mistake to attribute any of the insults offered to me during my incarceration in "the ever faithful isie" to the liberal parties in this country. The truth is Cuba is a political pariah that degrades all parties by simple contact. There is in the atmosphere of the "Queen of the Antilles" the kind of moral infection attributed to other creatures of heavenliest seeming, whose bright smile and scented breath are fatal to the austerest virtue, especially of Captains General. That unfortunate class of public servants are peculiarly exposed to the atmospheric influence of this clime on the official constitution, and the result is that escape from its evil effects is in their case without precedent. It must be said, however, in justice to the contagion so fatal to official morality. that, if dangerous in a moral aspect from its material and selfish point of view, the infirmities it brings in its train compensate in some minds for the moral damage sustained. The smiles of generous beauty; the applause of men distinguished by their high position; the enjoyment of boundless revenues that shame the "Arabian Nights" and enable the favorite child of fortune to build chateaux en Espagne in real solid masonry-not the airy nothings that while away the lighter hours of Gallic neighbors-console the official conscience for loss of so useless a commodity as honesty. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if under the usual pressure

GENERAL PIELTAIN has become convinced that there were two sides to the Cuban question, and that the Madrid government are not taking the view most in accordance with a Captain General's interest. Under the magic influence of the Negrero's eloquence the republican official was necessarily shaken in his conviction as to the convenience and propriety of granting freedom to the slaves; if the government would only give time, say a thousand years or so, the slave owners would by that time have gradually prepared the way for the total emancipation of the colored people without exposing the structure of society to any rude shocks. This and similar arguments are so cogent, so new, and made in such good faith, that the official mind, which has already been skilfully prepared for the reception of such important truths, is at once convinced. The orders from Madrid are certainly based on a total misapprehension of the true state of the island, and it is therefore the duty of every true Spaniard not to take any step that may imperil the national unity; and as a proof of the "true Spaniard's" devotion to the indegridad nacional, the orders of the home government are thrown into the waste paper basket, and a vigorous protest sent home about the impossibility of putting revolutionary reforms into force without reducing the "Ever Faithful Isle" to the State of St. Domingo. The solid foundation of the château en Espagne has now been laid, and if the jast addition to the ranks of the good Spaniards" is as clever as he ought to be he will in a short time be able to build honestly as fine a palace as did that other good Spaniard, Valmaseda. But, after all, it is the old story-history repeating itself-and this melancholy age has no suf-

ficient reason to grumble. When the time has come to take up the whole Cuban question I will do full justice to the official class and their allies in their political, moral and social aspects. A desire to say a good word for

THE MUCH-ABUSED REPUBLIC has led me to touch upon a subject which I had intended to reserve for a more opportune moment: but the present letter will of necessity be a kind of mosaic made up of bits of the opinions of others rather than my own. The motive cause of my writing is to throw a little light on the conspiracy at present in full play that is endeavoring to overthrow the Republic and restore a despotism that will give "satisfactory guarantees" the friends of "moral order" not alone in Spain, but in Europe. It would be a serious error to look upon the struggle now going on in Spain as an isolated event, only interesting

to the natives of the Peninsula. THE MONARCHICAL CONSPIRACY. So far from this being the case, all the monarchists of Europe are sustaining the Carlists with money, arms and an excellently organized moral support. Some of the means adopted to aid the restoration show that the faction of despotism are close students of Machiavelli, and would almost tempt one to believe that "divine right" and the

Father of all evil were closely connected. TREASON. Many of the most devoted adherents of Don Carlos have attached themselves outwardly to the republican party, in which they are distinguished for their violence and the incendiary appeals they make to the passions of the lowest and most ignorant portion of the population. The ob-ject of this conduct is to create disorprevent the organization of a stable gevernment, and, if possible, promote a foreign intervention with the object of restoring the monarchy. Owing to the want of intelligent co-operation among the republicans and their inaptitude for self-government, which is the natural result of the state of subjection in which the masses of the people have been held for generations, the success of these schemes would scarcely be doubtful, but that the Republic is protected by the irreconcilable differences between the rival pretenders to the crown. The success of Don Carlist is absolutely impossible, because the only two classes that could maintain him in power are hopelessly opposed to his pretensions; the army

THE PIGHTING ELEMENT of the large centres of population is in favor of a

federal republic. The Carlists are, therefore, fighting for le Roi de Prusse, and one of these days completely sapped, the flag of Prince Alfonse will be shaken to the breeze, and we shall have a three-cornered contest to decide who shall direct the destines of Spain. How that seemingly inevitable struggle will end it is, of course, impossible to say, and it would require a far greater amount of information than I can pretend to possess at present even to form an opinion that would be worth anything. On the voyage here 1 obtained some startling information about the aims of parties, and the private opinions of prominent men on the political Many of these statements appeared to me incredible, and simply invented by political antagonism to damage opponents, and I was inclined to look on much of the information given to me as simply sensational. Since my arrival here, however, have had cause to change my mind, and place more faith in the curious revelations made to me. ARE CASTELAR AND FIGUERAS TRAITORS?

An officer who had occupied a very important post in the government of Cubs informed me, in Republic of Spain, that even Figueras and Castelar were conspiring with the Alfonsist party for its overthrow. He assured me that Figueras was in actual communication with Caballero de Rodas, and that the restoration of the monarchy would be decided upon at Biarritz and San Juan de Luz, where the conspirators were assembling to arrange their final action. This gentleman, who plumes himself on the honor of the adherents of despotism, is an officer of high grade, and coolly announced his intention of requesting leave of absence in order to go join the conspirators. As a proof of Figueras' infamy I find this officer's name among a list of forty others whom the fugitive President promoted the day before he ran away. It is only five months since this officer was promoted out of his turn by the same occult influence that has won him his last step. Under these circumstances I fear that there is no longer any reason to doubt that Figueras is a traitor, the more so as he is spoken of by his supposed political opponents as a man of "order"moral order," of the latest French pattern.

In view of this treason on the part of a man whom the outside world was wont to look upon as one of the stoutest champions of republicanism in the Peninsula, it becomes impossible to judge what

may be THE PUTURE OF THE PEDERAL REPUBLIC. Unfortunately for its chances of success many of the loudest and most violent supporters of this form of government are the secret enemies of all forms of republican government. With a treachery that seems particular to Spanish politics in the Old and New Worlds, these men have come forward as upholders of the federal idea, with the object of rendering all republican organization impossible. in order that one of the rival despotisms should be restored. Both the Carlists and Allonsists have been guilty of this conduct, which ought to discredit them in the civilized world. the to be feared that the consequence of this Machiavellian policy will be more serious than its promoters intended. Not alone is there danger that the federal Republic will be unable to restore peace and order, but it is probable that the present disorganization will spread and take such proportions that no party will be able to organize the nation until the country has been completely exhausted by a prolonged internecine struggle. Two efforts have already been made by the Alfonsist party to seize on the reins of power, and, though for want of a leader fit to cope with the occasion, both these attempts have failed, they will certainly be renewed. The mysterious demonstrations on the nights of the 23d of April and 11th of May were intended to overthrow the republican government, and in both I have good reason to believe that Figueras was concerned. It is certain that he was in communication with Cabellero de Rodas before the first date, and my triend, the conspiring Colonel, gave me the following explanation of the first attempt:-"In Spain there are two military organizations that have never taken part in any revolt against the established government of the day, but have confined themselves to implicitiy obeying whatever party may be in power. Atter the dissolution of the old Cortes the Commission they had created represented the legal power of the nation, and as they were monarchical is their opinions, if they had dismissed the government and taken possession of the ministry, both Engineers and the Guardia Civil would have recognized them as the legitimate government. This would have enabled the monarchists to control the elections to the new Cortes and put an end to the Republic." Fortunately "somebody blundered," and the seven monarchical battaliens of volunteers delayed their actions too of War, assembled the republican volunteers and rendered a new revolution too doubtful to be attempted. It seems clear to me that, though any active part in this conspiracy, that at least some among them were well aware of the treason that was being hatched against the government. The peculiar sense of nonor that is cultivated among spanish officers, however, appears to have been perfectly satisfied by simply avoiding the

THE PEDERAL IDEA has excited all the latent anger of the army and naval officers against the republican form of government, as they lear that the next step will be the abolition of both services and their conse quent reduction to penury. The conduct of some foolish men, who dream of carrying republican theor es to the extreme of abolishing all organized society, has served to develop the distrust of the officers, and as a result scarcely any of them are heartily obeying the government. This is the great secret of the continuance of the Carlist movement, the troops sent against the insurgents contenting themselves with going through the form of on posing or seeking the enemy. Now and then conflicts occur, but they are rarely of any importance, and serve only to keep up the fiction that the cam paign is being carried on seriously against the Carlists. It is questionable, however, if

commission of any overt act, and adopting the

sale if not very glorious alternative of waiting to

ALFONSISTS have not spoiled their own chances of success by the disorganization they have encouraged in the army, in order to paralyze the Republic. A breach has been made between officers and soldiers that it may be impossible to bridge over. The men perceive that the pretended campaign against the Carlists is a sham, and, encouraged by officious republican agents, they have come to look with suspicton and dislike on the officers. The grave effects that will probably result to the Alfonsist party from this unexpected complication has already induced a readier support of the government by the military chiefs, who have suddenly become anxious that the "ordinance" should be applied in all its rigor. The joke of the matter is that if this were there is scarcely a man among them that would escape being shot, according to the letter and spirit of the law; but of course they only mean to apply the law in all its rigor to the privates. get all the kicks and very fer of the half-pence in these constant civil conflicts. This unfortunate class are really to be pitied, for they are made at once the tools and victims of the unceasing political intrigues carried on by all parties in this country. The only movement that anords them any hope of relief from an intolerable position is the federal Republic, with its programme tending to the abolition of the permanent army. No honest man who understands the work ing of the Spanish military system can afford to disapprove of this project, though for the moment its consequence, on the surface, appears to threaten disaster to the Republic. It is scarcely credible that both the danger and inconvenience of dissolving the army at this stage should not be patent to all intelligent men among the federalists, and it must be steadily kept in mind that this party embraces a large part of the most intelligent of the obulation. It appears to me, then, that THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE ARMY

is adopted as a choice of evils, not as a policy good in itself and of immediate application. officers, as a class, have been doing all in their power to bring the Republic into hatred and con

with the Carlist movement, without absolutely lending it much aid, except such as were pronounced Carlists. Indeed, so hostile was this military class to the new order of things that when the news arrived in Cubs of the proclamation the Republic, some days before I left for the insurgent lines, it was openly stated that the army would soon put down with a strong hand all inconvenient popular aspirations after liberty. The on of Castelar, who seemed to be looked on as principally responsible for the existence in Spain of subversive opinions, was openly canvassed, and the same thing happened on the voyage from Cuba. It was of common occurrence on board for officers either to proclaim the idea, or assent to it when put forward by others, that the Minister of State, Senor Castelar, ought to be assassinated. Had this occurred once in the heat of political argument I would not have been inclined to pay much heed to it, but it was of frequent occarrence, and spoken by men whose past history proclaimed them quite capable of committing the crime, as well as imagming it. It would be a mistake to inter from this that there are no honorable men in the Spanish army, I believe there are some, but the majority have peculiar notions as to what

POLITICAL MORALITY consists in. If pressed on the point they would probably admit that to serve one's party and one's self at the same time was the greatest proof of virtue that a Christian gentleman could give. At least the impression constantly leit on my mind by conversation with the military gentlemen has been that their idea of pure morality consisted in killing of every one who happened to be opposed to the party that, for the moment, owned their allegiance, by whatever means, and getting promoted as quickly as possible. Add to this a profound contempt for the people, from whom, in the majority of cases, they have sprung; an invincible prejudice against republican institutions and an astonishing ignorance of what constitutes liberty in a well ordered State, then it will be possible to understand the attitude, of the body of the Spanish officers towards the present republican government. What renders the pretension of the military to dictate to the nation more insupportable is the low standard of education among the officers as a body. Possibly in this respect the Spanish army ranks lower than any other army in Europe, as a large proportion of the officers belong to the clase de ropa, or men who have risen from the ranks, and the cadet class, whose education also is very imperfect.

The system of PROMOTION FOR POLITICAL SERVICE has also exercised a very bad influence on the character and standing of the officers. People who are very lond of flinging stones at popular institutions are accustomed to adduce the low chararacter and imperfect education of many who climb to political power in republics as a proof of the natural interiority of republican or free institutions to a despotism. But after an impartial examination of the men who have exercised power and influence on the royalist side in Spain very few would care to exchange even a Boss Tweed for a General Prim. It is one of the admirable features of a monarchy that it is capable not alone of concealing the moral disorders that are eating away the base of society, but that by the invenof a fiction it can vice appear a virtue. Had General Prim lived in America he would in all probability have terminated his career in State Prison. Even had an avenging bullet put an end to his career, though we should have reprobated the crime, very little sympathy would have been wasted on the victim. It requires a certain amount of indifference to public opinion to compare a "hero" like Prim to a found-out politician like Tweed, who, if only half the charges brought against him are true, is certainly a very disreputable person; but an unprejudiced judge would not hesitate to give him a better certificate of character than could be honestly accorded to the Spanish "hero." It is quite true that the Spaniard was dramatically the grander ruffian, but even the bitterest of the Committee of Seventy would probably give Tweed a vote of thanks for not imitating too closely the "grandeur" of his Spanish rival.

PRIM AND TWEED-A COMPARISON.

In the character and policy of both these noto ricties there was much that was similar. Both were men born in the humbler walks of life, and both were endowed by nature with a strong will, ing much as to the means by which their advancement was to be secured. Prim began to train himself for a position of honor and responsibility under the Spanish Crown by connecting himself with a party of smugglers, and in a short time, owing to his resolute, and, perhaps, little scrupulous character, obtained immense influence among that owerful and desperate community. In the the highest position in the State, for at the time of his death he was the uncrowned King of Spain army"-a fact which it was not permitted to any of his opponents to doubt. His authority was sus tained by all the desperate rascals in Spain with out difference of political opinions, for, like the "boss," he was far too wise to trouble himself with such recondite questions as a man's private opinions so long as the man was willing for a consideration to obey blindly the instructions he received. In this way Prim controlled all the readies knives and blunderbusses in Spain, and if he did not exterminate every one who happened to differ with him it was because it was not good policy to do so. But one thing is certain, that when the would-be king-maker had an object to secure he never hesitated to use both bayonet and bullet to secure it. His partisans in the army were very numerous, and quite a large number of "illustrious swords" were as absolutely at his disposal as in the good old times were the daggers of the bravo at the command of the Venetian noble. It is one of the charms of the "moral order" system that a state of society so nearly approaching the barbarous could exist in the enlightened nineteenth century, and yet remain comparatively unknown to the outside world. The Spaniards have become so used to be governed in the same way since the advent of the Bourbons that they naturally could not see how disgraceful to a nation it was to be governed by a man like Prim. On the contrary, I am rather of opinion that they liked him. He was inclined to be despotic, but at least he was not a fool, and this was more than could be said for many of his predecessors. So long as he could direct the destinies of the nation and live in Oriental magnificence he was quite willing that the pec ple should enjoy so much liberty as he thought good for them, and he never thought of interfering in small matters. Very few men outside th inner political ring imagined that the great Spanish leader could not write correctly, although in his smuggling career he nad learned to talk French with facility. From this it will be seen that it is not alone in republics that unscrupulous adventurers rise to power and influence; indeed, so far from that being the case, I am inclined to think that a larger proportion of worthless people obtain place and power under the monarchical sys tem than in democracies, only in the former the defects and corruptions are thinly varnished over, and, as it is not the correct thing to look below the surface, appearances are better preserved. If the New York press could be transferred for a few

months to Madrid there would be reaped A CROP OF SENSATIONS before which Tammany frauds and Crédit Mobiller scandals would have to hide their diminished heads. But dishonesty under the monarchical system enloys many privileges. No one in Spain would think of inquiring how a man like Prim. originally very poor, could afford to live in Oriental splendor on the modest pay of a Spanish official. American public opinion would not hesitate to proclaim the source of revenue corrupt, and under similar circumstances would charge a public servant with stealing. The Spaniards are, however, too well governed to venture on such an exhibition of candor, for the result, probably, would be the reverse of satisfactory to the audacious disturber of "moral order." There is a story told of O'Donnell that illustrates in some sort the way in which inconvenient political discussions were wont to be suppressed by the "moral order" party, who are now appealing to tempt. With this object they have temporized | the conscience of the civilized world to save them | last etching was Miss Frances Power Cobbe.

from the terrible visitation of a popular govern

was dying, and, like a good Christian, was attended by the clergy. His confessor, having some knowledge of his somewhat stormy political life, exnorted him, now that be was in his last hour, to forgive his enemies. "My enemies!" replied the General, with Christian resignation, "I have got none. I shot them alf;" and yet O'Donnell was by no means the worst of the military satraps who ruled Spain at their good pleasure.

In estimating any regrettable acts that may be committed by the people in their efforts to secure their new-found liberty it will be well to keep in mind the terrible provocations they have received. It will then appear more wonderful that so few excesses have been committed by a people wh have been cruelly and savagely oppressed. Most of the outrages so far reported bave, I believe, been committed by the soldiers against their off eers. This has not surprised me, for the state of feeling in the ranks of the army of Caba is certainly far from reassuring, and I would not be at all sur prised if similar scenes to those of Igualada occur red in Cuba. During my imprisonment I had a good deal of communication with the common soldiers, as I found them more manly and more reli able than their superiors. THE COMMON SOLDIER.

In conversation they always spoke of the officers as "los tiranos," the tyrants, and more than one man expressed a fervent wish that the day was not far distant when the troops could legally and constitutionally cut the throats of the tiranos. If this same amiable desire exists among the com mon soldiers, in Spain there are some pleasant ex periences in store for los señores officiales, unless they heartly throw themselves into the work of didating the Republic, and this, from what I know of them, they are very unwilling to do. In my opinion the best thing the republicans could do would be to dismiss all the superior officers who were not tried republicans and give the command to distinguished foreign republican officers and such young men in the lower grades as showed aptitude for command. In the Vascondadas there are fifty battalions of infantry and thifty-eight squadrons of cavalry, with a numerous artillery, who pretend to be making war against the Carlists, but who are in reality only covering their operations. needless to say that this large army could destroy in a week the five or six thousand peasants who are disturbing the country, if it were not for the treacherous inactivity of the officers in command. Of course, the object of all this is to disgust the country with the Republic and promote a return to the old military government, when the military imbeclity of the present moment would be changed massacres in the streets and a policy terror that would leave no doubt on

the minds of any one that a "strong government" had been re-established. while the streets are running with blood, we shall have the usual "Te Deums" for the re-establishment of order, and "peace will reign in Warsaw"for a while. Should the reactionary movement be successful it will be a sad misfortune, not alone for Spain, but for Europe, as it would inevitably drag in its train the restoration of the monarchy in France. This is not a consummation to be wished for, as it will only have the effect of causing similar trouble and bloodshed again a few years later. In the South of Europe the popular desire for the establishment of a republic has been gaining strength year by year, and it is, therefore, only on a republican basis that liberty order can be permanently established. Whatever the privileged classes may say, or how much soever they may attempt to misrepresent the will of the people by the aid of a corrupt press; the depth and intensity of the republican feeling among the masses in the South of Europe cannot be denied. Castelar says, in his "History of Christianity," that in the first centuries the eyes of the Christian world turned naturally to Rome, and for the first time mankind, with one impulse, acknowledged the force of a unifying idea. Well, that unity of religious belief is broken, and man now, in a more fully developed period of intelligence, seeks

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REGENERATION, but he no longer turns his eyes to Rome, but to Washington. For the first time, I believe in American history, President Grant spoke words of hope and encouragement to the millions scattered over the world who turn with love and admiration to America as the haven of refuge of the miserable and the oppressed. Rome conquered the world with her legions; but America, greater than Rome, will impose her institutions on mankind by the irresistible force of an idea. It would be well if American statesmen and publicists recognized more fally the magnificent destiny marked out for their country by the Creator, and lifted up their voices to protect the oppressed millions who hail the flag of Washington as their guiding star in sage through the gloom of social and tical bondage to the confines of liberty.

JAMES J. O'KELLY.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

DR. L. SCHMITZ, whose compendious histories of Greece and Rome are well known, has added a history of England to the series.

Major KnoLLys has in the press a handy dictionary of military terms. This work, which is to ne of nocket size, and to cost only one shilling, is intended chiefly for the information of newspaper writers and readers, who sometimes come across military terms the meaning of which they do not understand.

Mr. E. STEIGER, who collected and furnished for the Vienna Exposition a great collection of American newspapers, representing all the States and Territories, now proposes to print a classified catalogue of American periodicals. It will include about eight thousand titles, and its great value will consist in its systematic division by subjects, so that the reader will have before him at a clance every periodical, whether daily, weakly, monthly or quarterly, devoted to art, religion, medicine, natural science, politics, law, literature, &c.

JAMES GODKIN'S "Religious History of Ireland" is pronounced a masterly and painstaking performance, though open to the objection that it is favorable throughout to the English rule.

MRS. MARY COWDEN CLARKE'S new book, "The Trust and the Remittance, Two Love Stories in Metre Prose," boasts the following peculiar dedication:-"To the lover-husband of eighty-five these love stories are dedicated by the lover-wife of sixty-seven.

HERMAN GRIMM has gone to Plorence for the purpose of preparing a new edition of his "Life of Michael Angelo" and a continuation of his book on

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, whose popular books on science contain more fine writing than fact gives us this hint in his "Marvels of the Heavens" as to the origin of his own name :-

"For Orion 1 have a sympathy." says M. Flammarion, "for which I cannot and will not defend myself. Between ourselves, I read an astrological treatise of the Middle Ages; its title was Flamma Orionis. Since that time this name is dear to me. I love it."

THE Saturday Review declares it will say a good

word for any novel written in good English which is free from villains and all extravagant adventures, has "a low rate of mortality, and is contained in one volume." Such a novel it at last finds in Miss Braddon's "Slip in the Fens," which he pronounces "a carefully painted Dutch picture."

"A WINTER IN MOROCCO," by Amelia Perrier, is notable only in proving that Morocco is a capital place to stay away from. Spite of its delightful climate and advantages for consumptive travellers, its people live in fith and degradation, an the trail of the serpent is over it all.

The Saturday Review points out the contrasts between the public character and the private being of most authors thus:-

being of most authors thus:—

The lively novelist is a taciturn, morese kind of person, ever ready to start topics of a grave and depressing nature. The poet whose songs are full of that delicious melancholy that makes them so divinely sad is a rubicund, rosy-gilled gentleman, brisk, middle-aged, comfortable, particular as to his wines, ant prone to personal goest pand feeble humor. The lady novelist who sails very near the wind, and on whom the critics are severe by principle, is as quiet as a quakeress in her conversation and as demure as a nun in her bearing. The sour feminine essayist, who finds everything wrong and nothing in its place, has a face like the full moon and looks as if she fed on cream and butter.

It is conjectured that the lady who sat for the

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Imperial Firman to the Khedive-His Ambition Unsatisfied.

THE SULTAN HIS GUEST.

Presentation of a Gold Dinner Service to His Imperial Majesty-Probable Change of Ministry-Mahmoud Pacha Found Turk's Surprise at the Shah's Success. in Europe-Conciliatory Policy of · the Porte Towards Persia-Pergian Notions of Punishing Offences-Brigandage in the Provinces -A Brigand Saint

CONSTANTINOPLE July 12, 1878. I enclose the text of the firman lately granted by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt. It is a very full and comprehensive document, and the Khedive should consider himself to have got the full worth of his money and trouble. He wants more, how-ever, and the rumors about the purchase of the Yemen and Mecca are reviving and are acquiring some basis. Indeed, the idea does not appear to be a new one, as negotiations on the subject had been entered into during the Grand Vizierate of Mahmoud Pacha. His Hignness of Egypt has so thoroughly ingratiated himself in the imperial favor, and the solidity of his arguments have been found so perfectly irresistible, that his influence just now is all powerful—a little more slackening of his purse strings and the coveted territory may become his own. The other night he held high state in his palace. His ships and grounds were again lighted up à jour, his sailors and guards of honor lined the approaches to his gates, for he was entertaining as his guest, at a splendid banquet, Abdul Azız himself. The service of gold plate on which the dinner was served had been brought from Egypt for the occasion, and having once come under the imperial notice it could not of course, return to the use of inferior mortals; so next day it was carefully packed up and sent to the Sultan's palace for his acceptance, as a trifling offering, showing what his rich vassal might do for him if he would in return do what was asked of

THE VISIT OF THE KHEDIVE has not altogether worked for the good of the Grand Vizier, and although Mehemet Bushdi seems to be well up to his business and has as yet done nothing outrageously bad, his doom is looked upon as fixed, and after the Khedive's departure it is ex pected there will be a clean sweep of the whole Cabinet. An incident which has occurred within these two last days may possibly, however, turn the balance in his favor again, as it will furnish him with an opportunity of showing zeal and devotion in his master's service, a virtue which will be all the more carefully exercised in this case, as is concerns the fate of a hated and powerful rival. The ex-Grand Vizier Mahmoud Pacha has managed to draw upon himself the vials of imperial wrath, some say owing to revelations made by the Khedive regarding the ex-Minister's 'peccadilloes' while in office; others, that he has been discovered conspiring against the Sultan's life. Whichever way it may be the charges against him must be very serious, judging by the prompt and severe measures adopted in order to bring him to justice. In the first burst of his wrath, the Suitan ordered him into banishment for life, but on the remonstrances of the Grand Vizier, who pleaded that public opinion in Europe was in favor of trying a man first before condemning him, he allowed himself to be persuaded to have Mahmoud up for trial to the capital. A telegram was at once de-spatched to the Lieutenant Governor of the prov-ince (of which Mahmoud was Governor General) to send his chief up under arrest in the charge of

spatched to the Lieutenant Governor of the province (of which Mahmoud was Governor General) to send his chief up under arrest in the charge of armed nolice.

The Turks are beholding with the ovations offered to the Shah of Persia by all the sovereigns of Europe, "What is he?" they say. "Neither a Sultan nor an Emperor; his territory is small and his subjects—what was left of them after the famine—a mere handful." This feeling of irritation is naturally increased by the arrogant tone which Teheran has adopted towards Turkey on the two subjects in dispute between the two countries—namely, the boundary question and the right which Persia claims—on the authority of a treaty which never existed—to exercise judicial authority over its own subjects residing in Turkey. Wishing to restore a better leeling between the two countries the present ministry have shown themselves very pliant on both these matters. The boundary question is in a lair way of being settled, and the other day

THE FERSIAN RIOTERS,
who were arrested in the act of cutting down the Turkish police, were at once handed to the Persian Ambassador, to be dealt with according to the laws of his country. The extent of the punishment they will receive will now depend on the length of their purse. The majesty of the law is vindicated on particularly solemn occasions in Persia by cutting holes in the delinquents' fiesh, inserting lighted candie ends and letting them burn out, although skinning alive is a more frequent mode by which except, however, in cases of extreme poverty a culprit may avoid the discomforts of decortication and set himself square with the powers by submiting to a pecuniarly sacrifice and a certain amount of pruning, regulated by circumstances and applied to limb or leature, according to the taste and fancy of the executioners, indeed, further than this, a judicious use of his wealth has been known to enable a rich criminal to explate his offence by the mere formality of a noonday walk through through

THE FASHIONABLE STREETS THE FASHIONABLE STREETS
of Teheran unencumbered by any article of dress,
except a ring passed through the gristle of his
nose, to which the executive officer attaches his
leading string. With so elastic a system of criminal jurisprudence it is not to be wondered at that
attachment to his national institutions should in
the mind of the Persian amount to poetic and even
to religious devotion.

religious devotion.
All the provincial correspondents dwell on the

the mind of the Persian amount to poctic and even to religious devotion.

All the provincial correspondents dwell on the same subject of complaint—the apparent inefficiency of the government to exterminate brigandage. Near Shumla three Frenchmen were nearly hacked to pieces; in Thrace a wealthy Greek merchant was kidnapped and carried off to the fastnesses of Mount Olympus. It is only quite lately that the government has succeeded in laying hands on a sangulnary ircebooter—the terror of the villages near Smyrna—although he had his recognized residence in the heart of a populous district. The reason of this singular forbearance but the part of the police was the asserted insanity of this man, and madmen enjoy a special sanctity in the eyes of Mohammedans. The tales told of this
are full of horror. Upwards of a hundred persons are said to have met their death at his hands. His house was carefully avoided in the day time, and after nightfall no one dared come near it within milds fround, for it was during the night that this human monster used to fisue forth and perpetrate his atrecties. Several governors had successively attempted to rid the country of him by sending troops to capture him; but the superstitious terror which attached to his name had faitherto enabled him to set all armed force at defiance. The other day, nowever, a more successful attempt was made by the Governor of Smyrna. He despatched a body of troops under the command of a determined officer, with orders to capture the brigand dead or alive. His nouse was carefully approached, and all modes of escape strongly guarded. The brigand Mustapha stood on the defensive to the last, until perceiving that the troops were about to set fire to his dwelling, he became desperate, and suddenly unbulting his door, rushed, yataghan in hand, into the midst of his assainants, cutting down all that were within reach. He was overpowered by superior numbers in the end, and, being heavily chained, he was conveyed in safe custody to Smyrna. As soon as hearrived there numbers in the end, and, being heavily chains was conveyed in safe custody to Smyrna. As as he arrived there crowds flocked to see the terrible Mustapha, who, loaded with irons being conducted to the felons' dungeons. He only come from thence to hear his sentence only come from thence to hear his sentence and pass into the executioner's hands for dec

THE LONG ISLAND CITY CONTESTED ELEC-TION CASE.

The extraordinary circuit of the Supreme Court, appointed for the trial of the Long Island City con tested Mayoralty election case, in June last, was to have been reopened yesterday in Brooklyn. It may be remembered that the jury on the trial disagreed, leaving Henry S. Debevolse, who received the certificate of election, in undisturbed possession of the office. Attachments were issued for the Corporation Counsel of Long Island City and his cierks, who mad been summoned as witnesses by the contesting party, Mr. Ditmars, but who did not appear. An adjournment of the Circuit was had until yesterday, in order that action might be taken towards having them punished for contempt. Judge Ramsey, however, failed to appear yesterday, and, by mutual consent, the matter was postponed until the October term, to be heard by any Judge who should hold Court at that time. may be remembered that the jury on the trial dis-